

from Bahia Blanca, referred to in my account of Prof. Spegazzini's mammals¹, is very remarkable, widely different as are the skulls of the two forms. Indeed, by the skin alone it would be almost impossible to distinguish them.

"Extremely abundant, and found in every clump of brushwood throughout the neighbourhood. This little animal is very good eating. It feeds on grass, and sits up like a rabbit on its hind-quarters while chewing the mouthful it has just taken."—*H. D.*

7. HIPPOCAMELUS BISULCUS (Mol.).

a, b. Skulls with horns.

These specimens are not labelled, but are presumably from Mr. Durnford's Chubut collection.

The information on which this name is adopted is obtained from Mr. Lydekker's work on the Deer², but I am unable to admit the validity of the reasons which have induced him to reject the name *Hippocamelus* in favour of *Xenelaphus*.

3. Additions to the Knowledge of the Phytophagous Coleoptera of Africa.—Part I. By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

[Received February 28, 1898.]

(Plate XXII.)

Since my last paper in the Proceedings of this Society was read (see P. Z. S. 1897, p. 527), a good deal of additional material from Mashonaland and West Africa has come to hand, and more may be looked for through the exertions of Mr. Guy Marshall in Mashonaland, so that there is good reason to hope that ere long we shall be well acquainted with the Coleopterous fauna of that region.

The present paper deals with the earlier groups of Phytophaga; the *Halticinae* and *Galerucinae* will form the subject of the second part.

LEMA REGIMBARTI Gestro.

Dark æneous; thorax tuberculate anteriorly, strongly and closely transversely rugose or plicate; elytra dark fulvous, very regularly punctate-striate, the punctures partly elongate, the interstices finely transversely aciculate, convex at the apex.

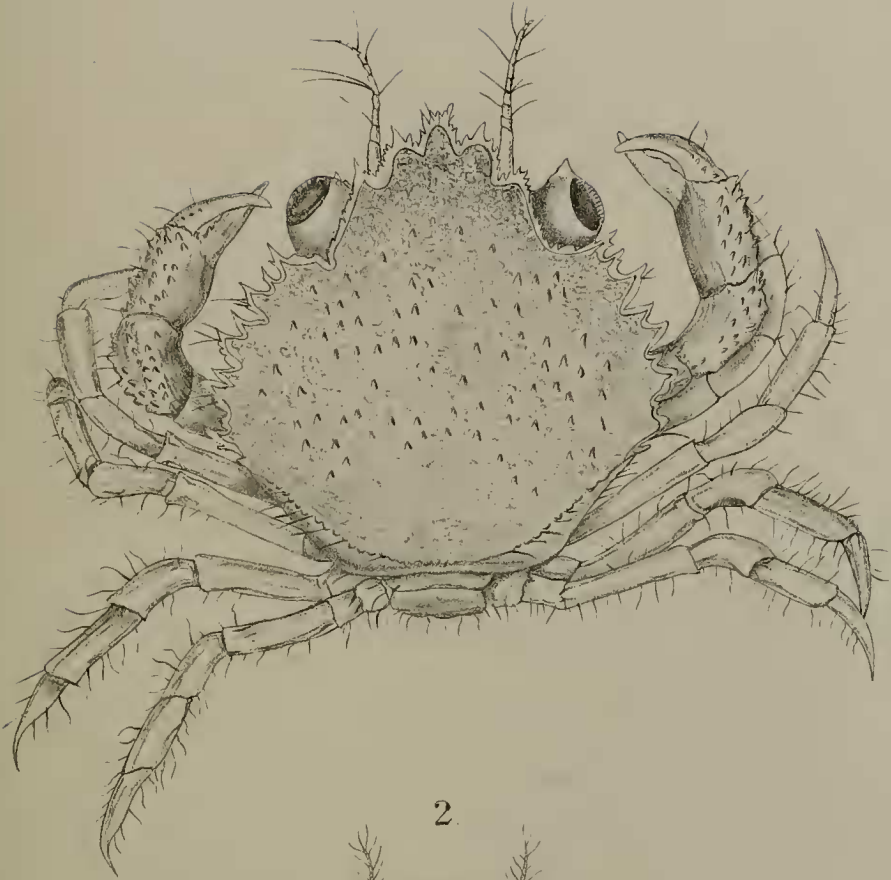
Length 9 millim.

Head dark æneous, nearly black, finely wrinkled and closely punctured, with a central deep elongate fovea, the interstices sparingly pubescent; eyes very deeply notched; antennæ black, extending to the base of the elytra, the terminal joints strongly widened and thickened, longer than broad; thorax rather long, the sides concave at the middle, the anterior angles produced into

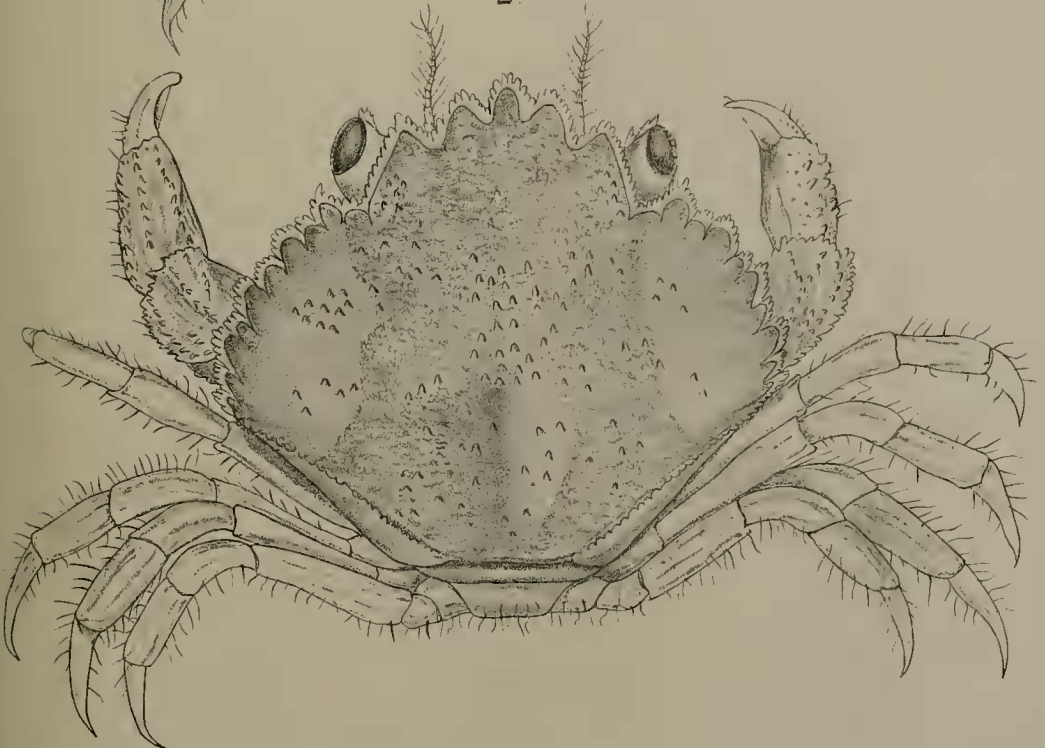
¹ Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) xx. p. 215 (1897).

² 'Deer of all Lands,' p. 296 (1898).

1.



2.





an acute tubercle, the middle of the disc with a broad band of deep punctures closely placed, ending in a fovea below, the base and the entire sides strongly transversely plicate, the anterior portion rugose-punctate; elytra dark fulvous, with ten rows of very regular-placed, mostly elongate deep punctures, which become smaller and closely approached near the apex, the interstices everywhere minutely aciculate or wrinkled, those at the apex strongly costate; underside and legs obscure æneous.

Hab. East Africa.

This species, of which a single specimen is contained in my collection, and another example in that of the British Museum, although closely allied to *L. dregiei* Lac., which it resembles in the sculpturing of the thorax, seems quite distinct in regard to the colour and punctuation of the elytra, in which respect it likewise differs from *L. australis* Lac. and several of the allied forms. In *L. dregiei* the elytra are of a greenish or bluish tint, the punctures are round and deep and less regularly placed; in the present insect the elytra are dark fulvous, extremely regularly punctured, the punctures are less deep and for the most part elongate, and the interstices are everywhere minutely aciculate, which is not the case in any of the allied forms from the same country; the thorax is also rather more elongate than usual, and the insect of larger size. I have given here a second description of this species, the original of which has been published in Italian by Dr. Gestro¹.

LEMA PICTICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Below black, above fulvous, the antennæ (the basal three joints excepted) and two spots on the thorax black; elytra moderately strongly punctured, the interstices impunctate; middle portion of the femora, the apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi black.

Length 8 millim.

Parallel and cylindrical, the head very deeply constricted behind, the neck black, the rest fulvous, frontal tubercles strongly raised; antennæ rather short, black, the lower three joints and the base of the fourth fulvous; thorax as broad as long, the sides strongly and rather suddenly constricted at the middle, the anterior angles blunt, the surface entirely impunctate, with two black spots at the middle; scutellum fulvous; elytra with the basal portion slightly convex, strongly punctured at the same place, more finely so below, the punctures of elongate shape; underside black, the last abdominal segment flavous; legs fulvous, the greater portion of the femora at the middle and the apices of the tibiæ (more or less) and the tarsi black.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, at roots of grass, also Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Belonging to the larger groups of African species and closely allied to *L. emarginata* Baly and *L. robusta* Lac., but distinguished from either by the two black thoracic spots, the black underside, and other differences.

¹ Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) xv. p. 433 (1895).

LEMA ANGUSTO-MARGINATA, sp. nov.

Fulvous, the antennæ (the basal two joints excepted) and the tarsi black; thorax convex, closely punctured, stained with piceous anteriorly; elytra metallic blue, the extreme lateral margin near the apex and the latter narrowly fulvous.

Length 5 millim.

Head reddish fulvous, strongly punctured at the middle portion, the latter with a central groove; labrum black; the antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal two joints fulvous, the first joint rounded and thick, the second very short, the third and fourth equal, the rest more elongate, pubescent; thorax not longer than broad, the sides moderately constricted at the middle, the anterior portion rather dilated, the angles not produced, the basal sulcus deep; the disc rather convex anteriorly, closely and rather strongly punctured, the punctures of different sizes, the space below the sulcus also closely punctate; scutellum fulvous; elytra metallic blue, very obsoletely depressed below the base near the suture, the punctures large, round and closely placed, especially so near the base, the interstices costate near the apex, the latter and the extreme lateral margin below the middle more or less fulvous; legs and the underside of the latter colour; the extreme apices of the tibiæ and the tarsi black.

Hab. Malvern, Ulundi, Natal, 5000–6000 ft. (*G. Marshall*).

Of this species three specimens are before me. From the many nearly similarly coloured African species, the present one may be known by the convex and rather swollen anterior portion of the thorax and its distinct punctuation, as well as by the colour of the tarsi. The species belongs to Lacordaire's first section with entire ninth row of elytral punctures. In all specimens the thorax has a piceous, rather large spot near the anterior angles, which in one are nearly connected, in this specimen there is also a similarly coloured central stripe and dark band behind the sulcus; it is therefore probable that specimens may be found with the thorax entirely dark coloured. *L. mashuana* Pering. seems closely allied, but is described with a smooth thorax and is larger in general size, the elytra are also entirely blue.

LEMA CYANEOPLAGIATA, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 2.)

Below blackish, pubescent, some spots on the head and the antennæ fulvous; thorax subquadrate, fulvous, finely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, flavous, the suture, a spot on the shoulders, and a larger one below the middle bluish-black; legs fulvous.

Length 4 millim.

Head sparingly pubescent, strongly punctured, black, the vertex, a triangular space between the eyes, and the clypeus fulvous; antennæ robust, fulvous, each joint stained with piceous at the apex; thorax nearly subquadrate, the anterior portion rather suddenly constricted at the sides, nearly straight to the base, the basal sulcus moderately deep; the disc with another central

longitudinal groove, fulvous, sparingly punctured; scutellum obscure fulvous; elytra with strong and regular rows of punctures, the ninth row entire, flavous, the sutural margin, a small spot on the shoulders, and a large rounded spot near the apex at the sides bluish; legs robust, fulvous, the tarsal joints stained with fuscous at the apex; underside closely covered with silvery pubescence.

Hab. Charter, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

The thorax in this species is of rather peculiar shape, short, subquadrate, and almost angularly constricted below the anterior portion and from there to the base nearly straight: this structure and the pattern of the elytra will assist in the determination of the species.

LEMA PUBIFRONS, sp. nov.

Testaceous, sides of the breast and the abdomen piceous; head clothed with golden pubescence; thorax with an anterior lateral sulcus, impunctate; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the ninth row entire, the interstices costate at the apex.

Length 3 millim.

Head pale fulvous, entirely clothed with very short, golden pubescence, the supraocular grooves moderately deep; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, testaceous, the third and fourth joints equal, the following joints thickened; thorax slightly broader than long, the anterior portion obliquely widened towards the apex, the angles not prominent, with a short seta, the basal sulcus deep, the sides with another short transverse groove near the middle; the disc entirely impunctate, testaceous; elytra with a short but distinct depression below the base, the punctures deep and large, of slightly elongate shape, the interstices costate at the sides and at the apex; underside clothed with fine silvery pubescence, the sides of the breast and the abdomen more or less piceous.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

At once to be distinguished from *L. pauperata* Lac. and *L. lateritia* Lac. by the golden-yellow pubescence which covers the head, together with its smaller size.

CRIOCERIS ELONGATA, sp. nov.

Elongate, subcylindrical, black, thorax closely and strongly punctured; elytra deeply and closely punctate-striate, piceous, the shoulders and the basal margin fulvous or flavous, interstices costate at the apex.

Length 8 millim.

Of more than usual elongate shape, the head with a deep central groove at the vertex, finely rugose near the eyes, the latter deeply notched, the emargination closely pubescent as well as the anterior portion of the head; antennæ short and robust, the terminal seven joints transversely widened, black; thorax subcylindrical, the anterior angles rounded, the sides but slightly constricted at the middle, the surface black, shining, strongly and irregularly but

rather closely punctured; scutellum black; elytra with the basal portion very slightly raised, strongly and closely punctate-striate, the punctures more closely approached towards the apex, the interstices costate at the same place, the disc piceous or nearly black, the shoulders with a narrow fulvous band extending a little way down the lateral margin as well as along the base; underside and legs black and sparingly pubescent.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Obtained by sweeping on kopjes.

The very elongate shape of this species and its system of coloration will assist in its recognition.

PECILOMORPHA HIRSUTA, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 1.)

Black, elytra fulvous or flavous, entirely clothed as well as the head and thorax with long yellow pubescence, arranged in shape of three narrow stripes on the head and the thorax; elytra with two small spots of thicker pubescence.

Length 6-8 millim.

Of posteriorly slightly narrow shape, densely clothed with long yellow hairs, the head black, the pubescence forming three narrow longitudinal stripes, not strongly marked; the clypeus separated from the face by a deep transverse groove; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the thorax, black, the terminal seven joints forming a strongly transverse broad club; thorax subcylindrical, rather short, black, the pubescence also arranged like that of the head and forming a lateral and central yellow stripe, when seen in certain positions; elytra pale fulvous, remotely and finely punctured, each puncture provided with a long black hair, the rest of the surface clothed with long yellow pubescence; underside blackish, densely pubescent; legs fulvous, tarsi blackish.

Hab. Umfuli River, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

This species is more thickly covered with hairs than any of its congeners, and in certain lights two small pale spots at and below the middle are seen on the elytra, the latter spot extending also downward along the suture, as is the case in *P. tomentosa* Lac. I have seen three specimens of this species.

MELITONOMA MARSHALLI, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 5.)

Black, finely pubescent below, thorax fulvous, nearly impunctate; elytra deeply and coarsely punctured, fulvous, a transverse spot before the middle and a dentate band near the apex black; tibiæ and tarsi fulvous.

Length 5 millim.

Head black, finely strigose and pubescent between the eyes; antennæ black, the second and third joints fulvous; thorax strongly transverse, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the posterior angles rounded, the surface nearly impunctate, fulvous, the base with a short transverse groove in front of the scutellum and a few punctures at the same place; scutellum black; elytra subcylindrical, fulvous, closely impressed with large and deep punctures, the

extreme apex smooth, a large transverse slightly curved spot immediately before the middle not extending to either margin, and another equally broad and deeply dentate or angulate band near the apex, extending to the suture, black; underside and femora black, clothed with yellow pubescence; the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, the latter rather robust, the first joint double the size of the second one.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

The very strong elytral punctuation in connection with the shape of the bands will distinguish this species from any of its allies.

DAMIA MASHONANA, sp. nov.

Black, above reddish-fulvous, head and thorax shining, impunctate; elytra opaque, very closely and finely punctured and minutely granulate.

Length 3-4 millim.

Elongate and subcylindrical, the head entirely impunctate, reddish fulvous and shining, with an obsolete depression between the eyes; the epistome not separated from the face, its anterior edge very slightly concave; labium large and broad, fulvous, mandibles black; antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower three joints are fulvous, the fifth and following joints strongly transverse; thorax short, twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, scarcely narrowed anteriorly, the posterior angles rounded, the surface with a transverse depression in front of the scutellum, this depression with a few punctures, the rest of the surface impunctate; scutellum broad, pointed at the apex, with an obsolete central ridge, impunctate, fulvous; elytra with a slight lateral basal lobe, of a darker fulvous colour than the thorax and opaque, very closely punctured, the interstices minutely granulate; underside and legs black, finely pubescent; all the legs elongate and slender, the first joint of the tarsi longer than the second, but scarcely so long as the following two joints together, the third joint two-thirds its length.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland; Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

The general appearance of this species agrees with *Gynandrophthalma*, but the elytra are slightly lobed at the base and the legs are slender and elongate, which agrees better with *Damia*; the absence of any darker markings on the thorax and elytra and the opaque and closely punctured and granulate surface of the latter will help to distinguish the species. I received two specimens from Mr. Marshall which he obtained by beating at Salisbury in October, also on acacia-flowers at Estcourt.

GYNANDROPTHALMA BICOLOR, sp. nov.

Elongate, subcylindrical, fulvous, thorax impunctate; elytra black, shining, extremely finely and sparingly punctured, with a narrow fulvous band at the apex, widened at the latter place.

Length 4-5 millim.

Head reddish-fulvous, with a few fine punctures between the eyes, the latter large, apex of the clypeus deeply semicircularly emarginate; antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, flavous, the third joint double the length of the second, the following joints strongly triangularly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, distinctly narrowed towards the apex, the angles distinct, posterior margins nearly straight, almost without a median lobe, depressed in front of the latter and with a few punctures, rest of the surface impunctate, reddish fulvous, shining; scutellum of the same colour, longer than broad, its apex truncate; elytra with a shallow depression below the base, extremely minutely punctured in very irregular rows, visible only here and there under a strong lens, black, very shining, the apex with a narrow fulvous band extending a little way upward at the sides, where it gradually narrows; underside and legs pale fulvous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Of the same coloration as *G. terminata* Lac., but larger, with entirely fulvous underside, the clypeus deeply emarginate, the apical spot not round but in shape of a band extending a little way upward: *G. hamorrhoidalis* Lac. also differs in having the breast black and the elytra rugose; *G. basipennis* has the entire posterior three-fourths of the elytra fulvous; lastly, *G. deyrollei* Jac. has metallic blue, not black elytra. The three specimens sent by Mr. Marshall do not differ except in size.

GYNANDROPHTHALMA VARIPES, sp. nov.

Black, pubescent, thorax fulvous with two black spots, coarsely and sparingly punctured; scutellum black; elytra testaceous, distinctly punctured, the sides with a black longitudinal band not extending to the apex; legs black.

Fem.? Larger, the elytral suture black as well, more strongly punctured; legs fulvous.

Length 3-4 millim.

Head distinctly and rather closely punctured, finely pubescent, black, labrum fulvous; antennæ black, the lower four joints flavous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the posterior margin nearly straight, the surface very coarsely, irregularly and remotely punctured, fulvous, the sides with a transversely-shaped rather large black spot, emarginate at its upper edge; scutellum black, elongate; elytra rather finely and irregularly punctured, the punctures here and there arranged in rows, testaceous, the shoulders with a longitudinal narrow black stripe, abbreviated below the middle and not extending to the lateral margin; underside and legs black, clothed with yellowish pubescence.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Of the two specimens sent by Mr. Marshall, one is much larger, the head is more strongly punctured, and the entire lower portion is flavous as well as the legs, the suture is narrowly black to some distance from the apex, and the lateral stripe is broader and more

intensely black. This species is very closely allied to, if not identical with, *G. incerta* Lefèv., from Abyssinia, but that author gives the length as $4\frac{3}{4}$ –5 mm., and describes the thorax as having an ill-defined central black mark, of which there is no trace in my specimens; the elytral lateral stripe also is described as being placed below the middle. The punctuation of the thorax in the present insect is exceptionally strong and remote.

GYNANDROPTHALMA BABIOIDES, sp. nov.

Elongate, black, the thorax punctured near the base only; elytra finely punctured in irregular rows, black, the anterior half and a spot at the apex flavous.

Var. Elytra with the basal margin only as well as the apical spot fulvous.

Length 5 millim.

Head rather strongly punctured between the eyes, black, shining, the middle with three small foveæ, placed triangularly, the epistome semicircularly emarginate at its anterior edge, labrum and palpi black; antennæ with the second and the following two joints fulvous, the others black; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, slightly narrowed in front, the basal lobe scarcely produced, straight, the surface rather convex, irregularly and sparingly punctured, nearly impunctate anteriorly, more distinctly and closely punctured near the base, black, shining; scutellum rather broad, black; elytra elongate, subcylindrical and parallel, finely punctured in irregular rows, the anterior half and a spot at the apex flavous, the rest black; underside and legs black, the knees more or less fulvous; tarsi broad, the first joint scarcely longer than the second.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

A species evidently allied to *G. venustula* Lac., but larger, more elongate, the head not rugose but shining and punctured at the middle only, the thorax distinctly punctured near the base, and the elytral markings of different shape; in the variety the elytra are nearly black, leaving only the basal and part of the lateral margin as well as the apical spot fulvous. Like *G. venustula*, the present species resembles somewhat a species of the genus *Babia*.

GYNANDROPTHALMA NITIDICOLLIS, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 9.)

Black, pubescent, head and thorax bright metallic green, the latter impunctate; elytra pale fulvous, finely punctured in irregular rows, the suture narrowly and a broader lateral stripe, not extending to the apex, dark greenish.

Length 3–4 millim.

Head sparingly punctured and pubescent, metallic green, labrum obscure fulvous; antennæ with strongly serrate joints, fuscous, the lower three joints and the outer margin of the following three or four joints flavous, third joint very small; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides rounded towards the base, the basal margin scarcely produced at the middle, the disc with a semicircular groove

near the anterior margin at the middle, impunctate, bright metallic green; scutellum black; elytra subcylindrical, pale fulvous, opaque, punctured in irregular remote rows, the suture and a longitudinal stripe at the sides, both abbreviated at the apex, dark greenish; legs flavous, rather long and robust, the anterior tarsi short, equal. Female larger, the legs shorter.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This species resembles several others of the genus in the elytral markings, all of them forming a little group of closely allied forms, but the present insect differs from all in the metallic green head and thorax; the elytral lateral band extends to the margins at its posterior portion.

MIOPRISTIS PUSILLA, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 7.)

Below black, pubescent, above fulvous; head black, pubescent, mandibles and lower joints of the antennæ flavous; thorax impunctate, fulvous; elytra finely and sparingly punctured, flavous; tarsi black.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 millim.

Head rather strongly and closely punctured, sparingly pubescent, black; the epistome, labrum, and mandibles flavous, the apex of the latter black, the left one more developed than the other, strongly pointed and rather curved; antennæ rather long, extending to the base of the thorax, the lower four joints flavous, the rest black, the third and fourth joints equal, the remainder strongly transverse; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides very strongly rounded, the median lobe scarcely produced, nearly straight; the surface impunctate, shining, pale fulvous; scutellum black, its apex rather strongly raised and pointed; elytra narrower than the thorax, rather opaque, finely punctured in remote and irregular rows; the anterior legs very elongate, their femora strongly developed, the tibiæ strongly curved, the tarsi black, the first joint as long as the two following joints together.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

One of the smallest species of the genus, which may be also known by the black head and the absence of any markings on the thorax and elytra; the female has, as usual, a much narrower thorax and totally different and short legs, the anterior legs not exceeding the others in length; the elytra are also more shining and more strongly and closely punctured, and the general size is much smaller.

ANISOGNATHA QUADRIPLAGIATA, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 6.)

Bluish black below, finely pubescent, the anterior portion of the head, the thorax, and the tibiæ flavous; thorax impunctate; elytra finely and closely punctured, fulvous, an oblique spot at the base and a transverse spot below the middle blue.

Mas. The mandibles broad at the base, the left one much larger, strongly curved and produced into a long point inward.

Length 5 millim.

Elongate and parallel, the head impunctate, very sparingly pubescent, the epistome not separated from the face, the vertex bluish black with a small fulvous spot at the base, the entire lower portion pale fulvous, this colour forming a large oval patch, labrum of the same colour, mandibles black, the left one curved and strongly pointed in the male; the antennæ proportionately slender, black, the lower four or five joints fulvous, the third one smaller than the second, the fourth longer again, the following joints transverse, moderately widened, the apical joints smaller; thorax at least twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded as well as the posterior angles, the surface transversely convex, smooth and shining, flavous, impunctate; scutellum broad, pointed at the apex, black; elytra subcylindrical, less shining than the thorax, finely and closely punctured, with an oblique spot on the shoulder and another transverse and curved spot near the apex, dark blue; the underside, femora, the apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi bluish black; the anterior legs elongate, as well as the tarsi, the first joint slightly longer than the second.

Fem. Head and mandibles of normal size, the tarsi less elongate.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

The structure of the mandibles and that of the legs seem to me to place this insect in Lacordaire's genus *Anisognatha*, which has been sunk into a synonym with *Gynandrophthalma* in Gemminger's Catalogue; but if the structure of the tibiæ and tarsi are of any value at all, *Anisognatha* has certainly nothing in common with the other genus and ought to be separated like many of the other genera of *Clythrinae*, else the already exceedingly difficult determination of these insects becomes almost an impossibility.

Miopristis atrofasciatus Lac., likewise from Natal, resembles very nearly the present insect in shape and coloration, but the mandibles and the anterior legs and tarsi are differently structured, the tibiæ are black, the elytra are nearly impunctate, and the markings are of different shape and black.

ÆTHEOMORPHA CÆRULEA, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 8.)

Subcylindrical, metallic blue, pubescent below; legs fulvous, tarsi black; thorax strongly and irregularly punctured, obliquely depressed; elytra very closely and strongly punctured.

Length 6 millim.

Of parallel and cylindrical shape, dark metallic blue, the head strongly and rather closely punctured at the middle, the eyes large, the anterior edge of the clypeus semicircularly emarginate, labrum black; antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, black, the second and third joints obscure fulvous, very short, the other joints strongly transverse; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, gradually narrowed towards the apex, the posterior angles distinct, the disc rather strongly obliquely depressed at each side in front of the scutellum, the basal margin truncate at the same place, the surface strongly but irregularly punctured, rather closely so at the base, much more sparingly

anteriorly; scutellum large, smooth and shining, its apex slightly raised and truncate; elytra feebly lobed at the base, closely, strongly, and evenly punctured, covering the pygidium; legs fulvous, tarsi rather short and broad, the first joint but slightly longer than the second.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland.

CAMPTOLENES ABYSSINICA Lefèv.

Two specimens obtained by Mr. Marshall at Salisbury, Mashonaland, agree so closely with Lefèvre's description that I must identify them with his species: the specimens before me are, however, smaller by 2 millim., and have entirely black antennæ and legs; the different localities probably account for this. In Donckier de Donceel's Catalogue of *Clythrince* the species is placed in *Lachnea*; but in that genus the thorax is generally pubescent and the legs less elongate: *Camptolenes* is perhaps, therefore, a better place for the insect.

LACHNEA FULVICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Black, pubescent, the anterior portion of the head and the thorax fulvous, the latter rugosely punctured and pubescent; elytra opaque, strongly punctured and rugose, an angulate band before, another below the middle, and a spot at the apex, black.

Length 8 millim.

Head closely covered with yellowish pubescence, with a smooth, elongate, raised space between the eyes, the upper portion black; the clypeus entirely fulvous, its anterior edge feebly semicircularly emarginate; antennæ nearly extending to the base of the thorax, black, the fourth and following joints dentate or transversely widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior angles rounded, the surface strongly and unevenly punctured and rugose, entirely fulvous, sparingly clothed with yellow hairs; scutellum piceous, with a central obscure ridge, finely punctured; elytra very deeply and closely punctured, with one or two longitudinal short costæ near the apex, the basal margin in shape of transverse ridges, the ground-colour fulvous, an angular and oblique band before the middle not extending to either margin, another band below the middle not extending to the suture, the latter near the apex and a round spot at the last-named place, black; underside clothed with yellowish pubescence, the first tarsal joint as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Niger-Benue Exped. (*Staudinger*).

The shape of the markings and perhaps the colour of the thorax in this species are probably as variable as is so frequently the case with these insects; but although I have only a single, apparently female specimen before me, it will be sufficient to recognize this species, which on account of the pubescence of the thorax, the colour of the latter, and the markings of the elytra cannot be confounded with other species of allied genera. Although *C. abyssinica* Lefèv. resembles the present insect as regards the elytral pattern,

the thorax is smooth in that species and of different coloration and the anterior legs are extremely elongate.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS NIGROFRONTALIS, sp. nov.

Flavous, the vertex of the head and the breast black, thorax finely and closely punctured, scutellum black; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, flavous, a sutural and a sublateral stripe, the latter abbreviated at the apex, black.

Length 3 millim.

Head closely and rather strongly punctured, the vertex with a transverse black band, the lower portion fulvous; eyes but feebly notched; antennæ rather short, entirely fulvous, the terminal six joints widened, the second and third joints short, equal; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded and narrowed towards the apex, the surface very finely and closely punctured, the punctures somewhat confluent at the sides, fulvous; scutellum broad, black, the surface with a few punctures; elytra with rather strong rows of punctures, the interstices finely punctured, the extreme basal margin, a sutural stripe, and a lateral stripe from the shoulder to near the apex black, the lateral margin likewise narrowly black from the middle to the apex; underside and legs flavous, the sides of the breast black.

Hab. Estcourt, Frere, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Only half the size of *C. atrocinctus* Jac. and *C. africanus* Jac.; the head black at the upper portion, the thorax without markings, and the elytra with punctured interstices; the antennæ also are short and entirely fulvous; the lateral black elytral stripe is of slightly oblique shape and directed towards the suture.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS EPIPLEURALIS, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 3.)

Fulvous below, head and thorax rufous, the latter with the anterior and lateral margins narrowly flavous, a transverse basal band black; elytra black, finely punctate striate, the lateral margins anteriorly and the epipleuræ flavous; legs fulvous.

Length 4-5 millim.

Head strongly punctured at the vertex and near the eyes, the former black, with a short central groove, the lower portion rufous, the emargination of the eyes flavous, edged with black, the clypeus and the labrum flavous; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal four joints fuscous, the latter very elongate, the third joint double the length of the second, but slightly shorter than the fourth; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, strongly narrowed in front, the sides rounded at the base and slightly protruding at that place beyond the elytra, the surface sparingly and extremely finely punctured, rufous, the anterior and lateral margins extremely narrowly flavous, preceded by the black outer edge, the base with a broad black band, which is sometimes reduced to two spots and greatly narrowed at each side; scutellum black, broad, its apex rounded; elytra with five rows of punctures, which are nearly obsolete at the base and apex, the

interstices flat and with some minute punctures, black, shining; a narrow spot below the scutellum, the outer edge and part of the epipleuræ to below the middle, yellowish white; underside fulvous, clothed with whitish hairs, tibiæ and tarsi paler.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal, on *Acacia horrida* (G. Marshall).

Of this species there are at this moment before me, from different parts of Natal, nine specimens, which only vary in the number of spots on the thorax, the latter being either entirely rufous, or rufous with two black central spots, while in several there is only a transverse basal black band of variable width without the other spots; the head is likewise variable in regard to colour, sometimes entirely fulvous, or with the vertex and a small spot at the base of the antennæ black, and the sides narrowly edged with flavous. Although Suffrian has looked upon the present species as a variety of his *C. sulcifrons*, the similar coloration of all the specimens before me and the absence of any intermediate forms, which are neither given by Suffrian nor have come under my notice, induces me to consider the insect as specifically distinct; the frontal sulcus of the head is only well pronounced in one specimen, but in others very feebly so, and no more than in many other species; in nearly all the specimens there is a sutural short yellowish stripe below the scutellum, which sometimes surrounds the latter.

ACOLASTUS NIGROPLAGIATUS, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 4.)

Black, finely pubescent, head with two flavous spots; thorax pubescent, closely punctured, flavous, with a lateral band and a central black spot; elytra closely rugose, a spot on the shoulder, a larger one near the scutellum, another one at the sides, the suture, and a transverse short band connected with the latter, black; legs black and flavous.

Length 3 millim.

Head broad, closely and rather strongly punctured and sparingly pubescent, black; two spots between the eyes, the clypens, and the labrum flavous; eyes large, very moderately emarginate; antennæ not extending much farther than the base of the thorax, thin and slender, the third and fourth joints equal, the following joints slightly longer, the lower five joints more or less flavous, the others black; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded near the base and gradually narrowed anteriorly, posterior margin truncate at the middle, the surface extremely closely and rather strongly punctured, almost rugose, clothed with fine white pubescence, flavous, the sides with an oblique irregular-shaped black band not extending to the apex and connected at the base with a central spot of subquadrate shape; scutellum broad, its apex pointed, the surface black, pubescent; elytra finely rugose throughout, the basal margin in shape of a transverse ridge, the apex with some very short costæ, the suture black, this colour widened into a short transverse band near the apex, a small spot placed on the shoulder, a larger one near the scutellum, and an elongate spot at the lateral margin below the middle black; under-

side and the pygidium black, clothed with whitish pubescence; legs either almost entirely black or the tibiæ and tarsi more or less flavous, sometimes entirely so; prosternum very narrow, with a central longitudinal groove.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

Of this genus, four species have up till now been described by Gerstaecker and Suffrian. The present insect seems very closely allied to *A. pictus* Suffr., but is smaller, the thorax of totally different shape (Suffrian gives the size of the thorax in *A. pictus* as one half longer than broad, which is evidently meant to be the opposite), the elytra with only a short transverse sutural spot below the middle, not with a strongly dentate band as in *A. pictus*. I have seen four specimens, which were obtained by Mr. Marshall.

ACOLASTUS TUBERCULATUS, sp. nov.

Below piceous, clothed with white pubescence, above dark fulvous with yellow tubercles, sparingly pubescent, apical joints of antennæ black; thorax and elytra closely punctured, rugose, and with tubercles, apex of elytra with a transverse smooth raised space.

Length 3 millim.

Head closely rugose and clothed with white pubescence, fulvous, or more or less black; the eyes very large and closely approached in the male, but slightly emarginate; antennæ slender, extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints flavous; thorax about one-half broader than long, narrowed in front, the whole surface closely covered with rugosities and deep punctures, partly of flavous colour, the rest fulvous and clothed with very short white pubescence; scutellum broad, pointed at the apex, black, finely pubescent; elytra wider at the base than the thorax and sculptured exactly like the latter, likewise clothed with short white pubescence, the apex with a transverse, smooth, raised space, the shoulders in one specimen with a black spot; underside obscure fulvous or piceous, densely clothed with silvery hairs; legs fulvous, the anterior femora strongly thickened, their tibiæ slightly curved; prosternum very narrow and elongate, convex, pubescent.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, obtained by beating (*G. Marshall*).

Much narrower than the preceding species and resembling entirely a species of *Pachybrachys* in general appearance; the prosternum is, however, of different shape, but has not the central groove of the other species. *A. malvæ* Suffr. seems closely allied, but differs in having dark bands on the thorax and the elytra, and scarcely a raised smooth space at the apex of the latter, nor does Suffrian mention any pubescence of the elytra.

Cryptocephalus unicinctus Jac. P. Z. S. 1897, p. 259, = *C. africanus* Jac. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1895, p. 168.

Cryptocephalus bimaculicollis Jac. P. Z. S. 1897, p. 259, = *C. angustofasciatus* Jac. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1895, p. 169.

I have noticed, unfortunately too late, that these two species

have been twice described by me under different names; the names of 1895, being the older, ought to be retained.

CHEIRIDISIA, gen. nov. (*Eumolpidae*).

Oblong, subcylindrical, pubescent; antennæ filiform; thorax broader than long, subdepressed, the sides rounded, strongly serrate; elytra alutaceous, minutely punctured in rows and pubescent; legs slender, the femora dentate, the intermediate tibiæ deeply emarginate at the apex, claws bifid; prosternum elongate, very narrow, convex; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

The insect for which this genus is proposed can only be compared to *Cheiridea* Baly on account of the filiform antennæ and the emargination of the intermediate tibiæ only, but the thorax is not subglobose, the sculpture of the upper parts is totally different, and the femora are all armed with a tooth; one or other of these differences separates the genus also from *Nerissus*, *Nerissidius* Weise, and *Stratioderus* Weise. The present little insect is interesting in another respect, for the sculpture of the head and thorax is very peculiar and unlike any other with which I am acquainted among the enormous numbers of Phytophaga. It may be compared in a miniature way to the skin of a crocodile, the surface being divided into numerous small fields, between which single hairs are placed at regular intervals.

CHEIRIDISIA INORNATA, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 10.)

Black, opaque, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; head and thorax impunctate, coriaceous, pubescent; elytra minutely granulate, scarcely perceptibly punctured, furnished with rows of white hairs.

Length 3 millim.

Head broader than long, without punctures, sparingly clothed with whitish rather long hairs; the clypeus not separated from the face, bounded at the sides by a distinctly raised, short, perpendicular ridge; labrum and mandibles dark fulvous, palpi slender; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal joints fuscous, basal joint subquadrate, thickened, second one-half the length, the third one-half longer, the following joints more elongate; thorax about one-half broader than long, slightly narrowed at the base, the sides strongly rounded, with a regular row of large teeth, the surface sculptured like the head, opaque, without punctures, clothed with long whitish hairs; scutellum subpentagonal, pubescent; elytra smaller than the thorax at the base, finely coriaceous, obsoletely depressed below the base, the disc with rows of extremely fine punctures and of stiff white hairs; femora and underside black, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs nearly as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

In one specimen the underside and legs are entirely fulvous.

PSEUDOMALEGIA FULVIPES, sp. nov.

Black, clothed with white pubescence, basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous; thorax finely rugose, elytra distinctly punctured in irregular rows.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Of an opaque black colour; the head rugose, clothed with white pubescence; the clypeus not separated, rather deeply concave; mandibles fulvous at the base; antennæ rather short, fulvous, the terminal joints slightly darker, the basal two joints swollen, the second one-half the length of the first, the following four joints more elongate and slender, the others thickened; thorax subquadrate, scarcely wider than long, without distinct lateral margin, the surface finely rugose and clothed with rather long white pubescence; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, distinctly punctured in closely-approached, irregular rows, the interstices furnished with long white pubescence arranged in lines; below black, legs entirely fulvous, the tibiæ not emarginate, claws bifid.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This species agrees in the non-emarginate tibiæ with *P. lefevrei* Jac., the only other species of the genus. It differs from this and any of its close allies of the genus *Malegia* in the entirely black colour, which shows no trace of a metallic gloss, and in the fulvous legs; the latter in one specimen, however, are stained with piceous.

MALEGIA AFFINIS, sp. nov.

Below yellowish cupreous, finely pubescent, above obscure cupreous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, tarsi black; thorax finely rugose and pubescent, elytra finely punctured, with white pubescence arranged partly in shape of bands.

Length 3 millim.

Head finely and closely punctured, clothed with white hairs; labrum black, lower joints of palpi fulvous, the apical one black; antennæ with the lower six joints fulvous, the rest black; thorax narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, closely and finely rugose-punctate and pubescent, the hairs arranged at the middle into a narrow, more or less distinct stripe; scutellum closely pubescent; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax and nearly similarly punctured, obscure cupreous, clothed with short white pubescence, which is arranged somewhat in the shape of two transverse bands before and below the middle, near the apex a small whitish spot of hair and another angular band of pubescence can be traced; underside of a more brassy tint; legs robust, fulvous, the intermediate tibiæ slightly emarginate at the apex, the tarsi black, claws bifid.

Hab. Frere, Natal; on acacia flowers (*G. Marshall*).

This species differs from *M. striatula* Lefèv. in the different elytral sculpture and colour of the legs, and from *M. obscurella* Lefèv., so far as one can judge from a four-lined description, in its larger size and the arrangement of the pubescence on its upper surface as well as by the fulvous femora.

SCELODONTA PECTORALIS, sp. nov.

Reddish cupreous, finely pubescent, terminal joints of the antennæ and the tarsi black; head strongly punctured; thorax transversely strigose; elytra coarsely punctate, the posterior portion finely longitudinally costate; sides of the breast densely pubescent.

Length 4 millim.

Head strongly rugose, the interstices sparingly clothed with single white hairs, the middle with a longitudinal groove, the lateral sulci very deep; clypeus sculptured like the head, its anterior margin nearly straight, palpi æneous; antennæ with the lower four joints æneous or cupreous, the rest black; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, the whole surface transversely wrinkled or plicate, without distinct punctures; scutellum pentagonal, sparingly pubescent and punctured; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, obsoletely depressed below the former, the entire anterior half densely and strongly rugose-punctate, the interstices transversely rugose, clothed with single white hairs, semiregularly placed, those near the apex distinctly costate; the sides of the breast with a stripe of dense white pubescence; femora with a minute tooth.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This *Scelodonta* is evidently closely allied to *S. raffrayi* Lefèv., if not identical, but the latter insect is described as metallic green above and of larger size; and as the two specimens before me agree in every detail I cannot identify them with Lefèvre's species, nor with any other, on account of sculptural or other differences. All these forms are very closely allied and can only be recognized by a detailed description of all essential parts of the insect; *S. inequalis* Fairm. seems to differ in the sculpturing of the upper parts and in the absence of the tomentose stripe on the breast.

PSEUDIVONGIUS ÆNEUS, sp. nov.

Dark greenish æneous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the four anterior legs fulvous; thorax minutely punctured; elytra extremely finely punctured in obsolete rows, the apex impunctate.

Length 2 millim.

Head minutely granulate and very finely punctured, greenish; the clypeus not separated from the face, deflexed anteriorly, its anterior margin with a small emargination at the middle, labrum fulvous; eyes very widely separated, surrounded with a very narrow sulcus above; antennæ extending slightly beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, basal joint thickened, the second slightly shorter but as long as the following joints, the terminal ones distinctly thickened; thorax three times broader than long, the sides deflexed, the lateral margins nearly straight, the angles distinct, the surface extremely finely granulate and minutely punctured; elytra widened at the middle, pointed at the apex and very convex, the shoulders rounded, the surface very finely aciculate or wrinkled, with closely-approached rows of minute punctures, invisible at the apex, the interstices impressed

with very fine longitudinal lines; femora thickened, æneous, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, the posterior ones darker, the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the following two joints together, the anterior tarsi broader and shorter.

Hab. Frere, Natal, also Mooi River (*G. Marshall*), obtained by sweeping.

Differing from *P. natalensis* Jac. in the much more ovately rounded shape, the very strongly transverse thorax, and the entirely different punctuation of the upper surface, also in the shorter legs.

PSEUDEDUSIA, gen. nov.

Body subcylindrical, glabrous; antennæ filiform, widely separated; thorax transversely subcylindrical; elytra finely transversely rugose and irregularly punctured; legs slender, anterior femora strongly widened into a tooth; tibiæ mucronate, not emarginate, claws appendiculate; prosternum longer than broad, convex, its apex truncate; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum very slightly convex.

The exact position for this Eumolpid is not easy to find, since the shape of the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum is not well defined, as is frequently the case in the present group, leaving it often a matter of doubt to which section, according to our present classification, the insects should be referred. In the present case the slight convexity of this margin places the species in the second division of the Eumolpidæ, and near *Argoa* Lefèv. (*Argolis* Chap.), which has likewise the anterior femora dilated into a tooth; there is also the same dilatation of the anterior tibiæ in the present species, although not to the same extent as in *Argoa*; from that genus the shape of the antennæ, that of the thorax, and other details separate *Pseudedusia*.

PSEUDEDUSIA FULVIPES, sp. nov.

Below obscure piceous, above metallic green or æneous, antennæ and legs fulvous, thorax finely and subremotely punctured, elytra strongly punctate and transversely rugose.

Length 5 millim.

Head broad, remotely and finely punctured, metallic green with a cupreous tint, longitudinally depressed at the middle; clypeus not separated from the face, its anterior edge nearly straight, more strongly punctured than the head; labrum transverse, fulvous; mandibles robust, fulvous, the apex black, palpi slender, fulvous; antennæ very widely separated, slender, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the first joint thickened, slightly curved and rather short, the second joint thin, one-third shorter than the third, the terminal five joints shorter and very slightly thickened; thorax subquadrately transverse, of equal width, the sides nearly straight, the angles acute but not produced, the surface subcylindrical, metallic greenish-æneous, finely and subremotely punctured; scutellum ovate; elytra subcylindrical more

strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures closely placed near the suture, the interstices towards the sides transversely rugose; legs fulvous, the anterior femora much thickened and dilated into a tooth.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*), obtained by beating in September.

In the female the thorax is slightly narrowed in front, and the antennæ are much shorter and have the third and fourth joints of equal length, the apical ones are slightly stained with fuscous.

PSEUDOCOLASPIS COSTATA, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 12.)

Metallic green, the femora and tibiæ more or less cupreous; thorax transversely rugose, with a narrow lateral cupreous band; elytra with deep basal depression, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices very strongly longitudinally costate.

Length 5 millim.

Head very closely rugose-punctate, the interstices minutely granulate, metallic green, a narrow margin round the eyes and the sides of the clypeus reddish cupreous; clypeus not separated from the face, deeply punctured, its anterior edge concave, palpi piceous; antennæ dark blue or purplish, the last five joints very robust and strongly thickened; thorax subcylindrical, constricted anteriorly and posteriorly, the surface closely and deeply punctured, the interstices everywhere transversely rugose, the middle of the disc slightly depressed, bright metallic green, the sides with a narrow cupreous band; scutellum subpentagonal, with a few punctures; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders acutely raised, the basal portion with a deep transverse depression which is closely punctured, the base itself also with irregular rows of strong punctures which become more obsolete below the depression, each elytron with about eight strongly-raised costæ, metallic green, the sides narrowly purplish; underside and legs metallic green, the apex of the femora and the tibiæ more or less cupreous, tarsi purplish.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

This is a handsome species, well distinguished by the system of coloration and the strong elytral costæ; I received a single specimen from Dr. Kraatz. *P. cupreo-marginata* Jac. is nearly identical in coloration, but the elytra have no depression and the sculpture is entirely different, yet it is not impossible that the present insect is only the male of the one last named.

PSEUDOCOLAPSIS LATERALIS, sp. nov.

Fuscous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; thorax finely and closely punctured, with silvery-grey hairs, its anterior margin fulvous; elytra finely punctured, with rows of stiff hairs, the disc obscure metallic, the sides broadly fulvo-piceous; femora mucronate.

Length 5 millim.

Head deeply rugose-punctate, the middle with a small tubercle,

cupreous, finely pubescent; clypeus with the anterior margin straight; mandibles robust, fulvous; antennæ short, fulvous, the seventh joint enlarged, widened, the terminal four joints transverse; thorax obscure cupreous, finely and closely punctured, distinctly narrowed at the base only, with a very obsolete transverse depression at the sides near the anterior margin, the latter narrowly fulvous at the middle, the disc clothed with silvery hairs; scutellum subpentagonal, pubescent; elytra with a short but rather deep depression below the base, punctured like the thorax, the interstices with rows of short silvery-grey hairs and longer black stiff ones, irregularly distributed, the disc in the shape of a triangular ill-defined patch, obscure metallic bluish, the sides and apex obscure fulvous with a slight metallic gloss; legs obscure piceous, the tibiæ and tarsi dark fulvous.

Hab. Wernen, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

A species of peculiar coloration, of which I have two specimens before me agreeing in all details; they resemble somewhat in their system of coloration *P. discoidalis* Jac., from India. The thorax in *P. lateralis* is distinctly narrowed only at the base and its anterior margin stained with fulvous, which will assist in the recognition of the species; all the femora are armed with a distinct tooth; in one of the specimens the terminal four joints of the antennæ are fuscous.

PSEUDOCOLASPIS LATICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Obscure cupreous, finely pubescent, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; thorax very broad, the sides strongly swollen, minutely and closely punctured, with three bands of fine white pubescence; elytra as finely punctured, with two longitudinal white pubescent stripes.

Length 6 millim.

Head finely and closely punctured and pubescent, with a longitudinally divided tubercle at the middle, the clypeus very deeply semicircularly emarginate at the anterior edge, its sides raised into an acute ridge; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the disc greatly swollen at each side, with a transverse sulcus near the anterior margin, the surface evenly, closely, and finely punctured, with a band of thin white pubescence at the sides and the middle; scutellum broadly subquadrate, closely punctured and pubescent; elytra broad and short, only about one-half longer than the thorax, the apex broadly rounded, sculptured and pubescent like the thorax, the hairs forming a longitudinal streak at the sides and another at the middle of the disc, the shoulders moderately prominent below, and the legs equally clothed with white pubescence; posterior femora with a small tooth, the others unarmed, the tibiæ dark fulvous, the anterior ones rather curved.

Hab. S. Africa (*Drege*).

Of this species, remarkable for the deeply emarginate clypeus and the swollen disc of the thorax, I possess a single specimen, unfortunately without the antennæ; it was obtained years ago by the African collector Drege, but seems not to have been described,

as the late M. Lefèvre, to whom I submitted the specimen, did not know it; the pubescent white bands of the thorax and of the elytra can only just be distinguished in my specimen, which is probably somewhat rubbed.

PAUSIRIS (COLASPIDEA) ARACHNOIDES Duviv.

This species, of which I possess a typical specimen, is not a *Colaspidea* on account of the distinctly concave thoracic episternum, but must be placed in *Pausiris* Chap.

TRICHOSTOLA LEFEVREI, sp. nov.

Greenish æneous, clothed with white pubescence, the tibiæ fulvous, antennæ fuscous, thorax and elytra very closely and irregularly punctured.

Length 3 millim.

Head very finely punctured, clothed with long whitish hairs, terminal joints of the palpi black; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, rather robust, fulvous, each joint stained with fuscous at its apex, the second joint thickened, but very little shorter than the following four joints, the others thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight and obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the posterior margin nearly straight, the surface finely and closely punctured, clothed with whitish hairs; scutellum subpentagonal, densely pubescent; elytra with a very shallow depression below the base, scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures closely and irregularly placed, the interstices pubescent like the other parts; femora more or less æneous, tibiæ and tarsi obscure fulvous, pubescent.

Hab. Piue Town, S. Africa.

This species is one of the few in which the elytra are irregularly punctured, and is evidently closely allied to *T. fuscitarsis* Chap.; but the latter species is described as having the pubescence golden yellow, which is not the case here, nor are the legs ferruginous.

COLASPOSOMA SEMIHIRSUTUM, sp. nov.

Metallic green, the basal three joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, head and thorax strongly and closely punctured; elytra more closely punctured than the thorax, the interstices transversely rugose throughout and sparingly clothed with very short grey pubescence.

Length 6 millim.

Head very strongly but not very closely punctured, metallic green; the clypeus not separated from the face, bounded at the sides by a strongly raised ridge; labrum fulvous as well as the basal joints of the palpi, base of the mandibles metallic green; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, fuscous, the lower three joints fulvous; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides evenly rounded, the angles acute, the surface closely and very strongly punctured, the punctures round and deep, of equal size,

the middle of the disc with a narrow smooth space; scutellum with a few fine punctures, scarcely broader than long; elytra rather elongate in the male, slightly wider at the base than the thorax, with a very shallow depression below the base, sculptured like the thorax, but the punctures much more closely placed, the interstices everywhere finely transversely rugose and clothed with very short white hairs when seen sideways; underside metallic green, the breast finely wrinkled and pubescent as well as the prosternum; legs fulvous, the anterior ones elongate in the male, the tarsi more or less piceous.

Hab. Maritzburg, Natal.

C. semihirsutum differs from any of its numerous congeners in the strong punctuation of the thorax, the transverse rugosities of the elytra, which are not only confined to the sides but also to the disc in the male, and the short pubescence, which can be seen only when the insect is viewed sideways; the female differs only in the shorter anterior legs and less transverse thorax. There are three specimens in my collection, which are all of a bright metallic green colour.

COLASPOSOMA MARSHALLI, sp. nov.

Brownish or greenish æneous, finely pubescent, basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax rugosely punctured; elytra transversely rugose throughout, the interspaces deeply punctured.

Length 4–5 millim.

Head strongly and closely punctured, purplish, with a smooth central cupreous space, the anterior portion obsoletely depressed; antennæ fulvous, the upper joints more or less stained with greenish æneous, four terminal joints widened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides slightly widened towards the base, nearly straight, the disc closely and deeply punctured, the interstices rugose, the middle with a short smooth narrow space, each puncture provided with a very short white hair; scutellum cupreous, broader than long, with a few punctures; elytra slightly widened towards the apex, closely covered with transverse rugosities, the interstices with some deep punctures and sparingly clothed with short whitish pubescence; the underside more or less metallic and similarly pubescent, the abdomen and the legs fulvous with metallic gloss.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Among the African species of *Colasposoma* having the thorax more or less clothed with pubescence, the present species is distinguished by the peculiar brownish æneous colour of its upper surface, with shades of metallic green here and there, and by the entirely rugose elytra, in which the rugosities extend quite to the suture. Two specimens are before me, agreeing in all details.

COLASPOSOMA PLUMBEUM, sp. nov.

Dark violaceous blue or bright green, finely pubescent, the antennæ black; thorax strongly and rather closely punctured; elytra

similarly punctured, the interstices everywhere transversely rugose, sparingly pubescent.

Fem. Larger, obscure æneous, the sides with a row of tubercles.

Length 4-5 millim.

Of subcylindrical parallel shape, of a leaden blue or light green colour; the head minutely granulate, rather closely and strongly punctured; the labrum, the base of the mandibles, and that of the palpi more or less fulvous, apical joint of the latter black; antennæ long and slender, black, the basal two joints fulvous below, the first one metallic green above, the extreme apex of the following joints flavous, terminal joints slightly thickened, much longer than broad; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, very slightly narrowed towards the apex, the angles distinct but not produced, the surface convex, rather closely impressed with deep round punctures, the interstices with some very short white hairs, more distinctly visible near the margins; scutellum with a few deep punctures; elytra very similarly sculptured as in the preceding species, the shoulders smooth, round and raised; underside and legs metallic blue, more shining than the upper surface and clothed with much longer pubescence, the coxæ fulvous.

Hab. Tugela River near Wernen, Natal (about 2500 ft.) (*G. Marshall*).

Like the preceding, the present species is clothed with very short pubescence visible only under a strong lens, and the elytra show the same rugosities throughout, but the former are not in the least widened posteriorly and are parallel; the thorax is differently sculptured, without rugosities, and the general colour is that of an opaque purplish-blue or green. The female does not differ in any way, but is larger, of a darker æneous colour, and the sides are furnished with a row of tubercles, forming a ridge from the shoulders nearly to the apex.

COLASPOSOMA PUBIPENNE, sp. nov.

Æneous, finely pubescent, the labrum, antennæ, and the legs fulvous; thorax extremely closely and rather finely punctured; elytra more strongly and remotely punctured, finely pubescent, the sides with a transverse deep depression below the base, finely wrinkled.

Length 6 millim.

Of a dark bronze colour; the head very closely and distinctly punctured; the clypeus not separated from the face, semicircularly emarginate anteriorly, the whole surface sparingly clothed with white pubescence; labrum fulvous; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the basal joint short and thick, the second shorter than the third, the following more elongate, the last four joints distinctly thickened, extreme apex of the last joint black; thorax three times as broad as long, convex, the sides rounded, clothed with white pubescence, the surface extremely closely and finely punctured; scutellum broader than long, with a few punctures; elytra closely, evenly, and more strongly punctured

than the thorax, with a deep transverse depression below the base, the shoulders prominent, the sides finely transversely rugose and pubescent; underside more or less cupreous, finely pubescent; legs and tarsi dark fulvous; prosternum very broad, finely punctured.

Hab. Wernen, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This is another species with pubescent upper surface, although the hairs in the specimens before me are only visible at the sides, where they are, however, very distinct. The specimens sent by Mr. Marshall seem all to belong to the female sex. *C. bonvouloiri* Lefèv. is of a violaceous tint, has nearly black tarsi or legs, posteriorly dilated elytra, and longitudinal strigæ at the sides of the latter (♀?). *C. thoracicum* Lefèv. has no elytral basal depression and is of different coloration. *C. villosum* Lefèv. is much larger and of quite different coloration, the pubescence is shorter and denser, and the elytra have a cupreous margin. *C. vestita* Thoms. is described as having a thorax nearly as long as broad, and probably belongs to another genus. *C. melancholicum* Jac. belongs also to the pubescent group, but has elytral smooth spaces or costæ. Lastly *C. pubescens* Lefèv. is quite differently shaped, with very fine punctures and pubescence covering the entire upper surface.

MECISTES INDIGACEUS, sp. nov.

Subcylindrical, convex, dark bluish, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous; thorax closely and distinctly punctured, clothed with very short pubescence; elytra subgeminately punctate, the interstices forming smooth narrow spaces, with short pubescence.

Length 4 millim.

Head extremely closely punctured, nearly subrugose, the clypeus not separated from the face, the sides constricted and forming acute ridges; antennæ very short, the basal two and the terminal five joints black, the others fulvous, the third joint rather longer than the preceding and the following two joints, the terminal ones nearly as broad as long, strongly thickened; thorax subcylindrical, about one-half broader than long, the sides strongly deflexed, the lateral margins nearly straight, the surface very closely impressed with rather large, round punctures, each puncture furnished with a very short white hair; scutellum broad, its apex produced into a lobe at the middle; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, strongly punctured in irregular double rows, the interstices raised into smooth, longitudinal, narrow spaces, more or less distinct and furnished with very short white hairs, arranged in rows, at the sides; a costa, not strongly marked, extends from the shoulders to the apex; legs and the underside coloured as the upper surface, but the breast and abdomen with a more or less distinct metallic purplish or cupreous tint; the femora very strongly, the underside less strongly punctured; the prosternum very broad, longitudinally sulcate at the sides, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum strongly convex.

Hab. Ulundi, Natal, obtained by sweeping (*G. Marshall*).

Two species are contained at present in this genus, both from

South Africa, and both characterized only by short diagnoses. One of them, *M. tarsalis* Chap., seems closely allied in many respects to the present insect, but differs in the colour of the upper surface and that of the tarsi, while the under surface is described as black; the species obtained by Mr. Marshall is entirely of a dark blue colour with a cupreous-tinted underside. The genus is well characterized by the short antennæ, the scale-like pubescence, and the structure of the prosternum.

SYAGRUS MARSHALLI, sp. nov.

Fulvous, intermediate joints of the antennæ fuscous, thorax semi-rugose punctate; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices costate, a round spot before and an elongate one below the middle (sometimes connected) black; femora with a strong tooth.

Length 5 millim.

Head strongly but not closely punctured, with a short central groove; eyes large, deeply notched; clypeus deeply punctured, separated from the face by a row of punctures; mandibles piceous; antennæ slender, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the seventh and eighth joints obscure fuscous, the second joint nearly as long as the first, the third slightly shorter than the second, the others more elongate again; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides evenly rounded, the anterior angles prominent, the surface very deeply and closely punctured, the interstices slightly rugose and convex; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, with a shallow depression below the base, regularly and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate, more strongly so at the sides, each elytron with a round black spot before the middle and followed below the latter by a more elongate spot; underside and legs fulvous like the upper surface, the femora with a strong tooth.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*), obtained by sweeping in a marsh and also found under bark.

Among the species with spotted elytra, the present one seems most nearly allied to *S. corrosicollis* Lefèv. on account of the strong punctuation of the thorax, but that species is described as having a rugosely punctured or corrose head and the femora armed with a very minute tooth.

SYAGRUS MASHONANUS Jac. P. Z. S. 1897, p. 544.

This species was described by me in the Society's 'Proceedings' for 1897, but I must here refer to some aberrations in regard to coloration which Mr. Marshall obtained at Natal and at Salisbury. Some of these specimens are entirely fulvous with the exception of the last five terminal joints of the antennæ, which are black as in the type; other specimens, however, are almost entirely black, with the apex of the elytra and the tibiæ pale fulvous; and a third aberration is intermediate between the two extreme forms. In all the structural characters are the same and

the femoral teeth very small. The species should, I think, be placed in a separate genus, since the thorax is not subcylindrical but dilated at the middle, and there is scarcely an ocular groove so distinct in the typical *Syagrus calcaratus*; but since so many species of this genus have been described in a very unsatisfactory manner, making the determination very doubtful, I have at present abstained from altering the nomenclature till a better opportunity presents itself.

RHEMBASTUS KRAATZI, sp. nov.

Fulvous, the head with two black spots on the vertex, terminal joints of the antennæ black; thorax subremotely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, pale fulvous, narrowly margined with black.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, with a broad triangular black patch on each side above the eyes, the latter surrounded by a broad sulcus; the clypeus not separated from the face, impunctate; antennæ black, the lower six joints flavous, basal joint strongly thickened, second joint thicker and longer than the third, terminal joints thickened; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides straight, gradually narrowed towards the apex, the basal margins broadly rounded and produced at the middle, the surface distinctly but remotely punctured, fulvous; scutellum greenish æneous; elytra broader than the thorax, very convex, distinctly but not very strongly punctate-striate, each puncture surrounded by a piceous ring, the basal and extreme lateral margins narrowly greenish æneous; underside and legs fulvous, the coxæ blackish, the femora with a small tooth; prosternum with a distinctly raised lateral edge.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

Of this species a single specimen was previously in my collection, another I received from Dr. Kraatz lately. It may be known by the two large black patches on the vertex, and the narrow greenish-black elytral margins.

RHEMBASTUS RECTICOLLIS, sp. nov.

♂. Metallic dark blue, the head, basal joints of the antennæ, the thorax, and the legs fulvous; thorax finely and remotely punctured: elytra oblong, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices sparingly punctured.

Length 4–6 millim.

Of rather elongate and subcylindrical shape, the head impunctate or with a few very minute punctures, the middle longitudinally sulcate; clypeus transversely subquadrate, impunctate, separated from the face by an obsolete groove, the apical joint of the palpi piceous; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the second joint not much shorter than the third, terminal joints elongate and slender; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides nearly straight

and obliquely narrowed in front, posterior margin produced at the middle and rounded, the surface extremely finely and remotely punctured, the sides impunctate, the colour reddish fulvous like the head; scutellum black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, metallic dark blue, regularly and moderately strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely and sparingly punctured; underside bluish black; legs fulvous, the femora unarmed, the tarsi piceous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs longer than the following two joints; prosternum longer than broad, its sides sulcate, the middle narrowed, impunctate, fulvous.

Hab. Abyssinia, Arussi Galla (*Bottego*).

The shape of this species and that of the thorax is more elongate than is usually the case in this genus, but there is a great difference in the two sexes in several respects; the female is much larger, the antennæ have the first six joints fulvous instead of four, the thorax is much more transversely shaped, the tarsi are fulvous like the rest of the legs, and the metatarsus of the posterior legs is less elongate; but both specimens are undoubtedly identical and were obtained at the same place. Shape and sculpturing, as well as the unarmed femora, will distinguish the species from *R. cyanipennis* Gerst. (for which I at first mistook it); the punctate elytral interstices, the colour of the underside, and other details from *R. punctato-sulcatus* Fairm. I received two specimens from the Genoa Museum.

RHEMBASTUS VIRIDIS, sp. nov.

Dark metallic green, the terminal joints of the antennæ and the abdomen nearly black, basal joints of the former fulvous; thorax strongly and subremotely punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate at the sides; legs greenish piceous, femora minutely toothed, tarsi dark fulvous.

Length 3-4 millim.

Head distinctly and remotely punctured, with a small central fovea; clypeus separated from the face by a distinct groove, punctured like the head; labrum and mandibles piceous; palpi flavous; antennæ black, the lower four joints flavous, basal joint piceous above, terminal joint elongate-ovate, thickened; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides straight, obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the surface strongly and rather remotely punctured, the basal margin accompanied by a row of punctures at the sides; scutellum smooth, subpentagonal; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders very prominent and smooth, strongly punctate-striate; the interstices impunctate, longitudinally costate at the sides; the costæ below the shoulders abbreviated and joined at base and apex; underside nearly black, the breast and legs with a green metallic gloss; femora with a small tooth, the posterior femora more strongly dentate.

Hab. Ashantee.

R. viridis has a somewhat similar-shaped thorax to the preceding species, and may be known, besides this character, by the metallic

green colour without any fulvous tint and by the dark underside and legs.

MENIUS CHALCEATUS, Lefèvre.

Fulvous, thorax obscure greenish piceous, subremotely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices very strongly costate, an obscure elongate spot at the middle and the sides more distinctly dark greenish æneous.

Length 5 millim.

Head light fulvous, finely and sparingly punctured, the middle with a slightly raised central ridge; the eyes surrounded by a very broad sulcus; the clypeus transverse, deeply separated from the face, with a few fine punctures; antennæ two-thirds the length of the body, flavous, the seventh and the terminal three joints stained with fuscous at the apex, the second joint as long as the third, the apical joints thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the middle widened and broadly rounded at the basal margin, the sides with an obsolete transverse depression, the surface strongly and rather remotely punctured, the basal portion below the depression impunctate, the ground-colour dark fulvous with a dark greenish-æneous tint; scutellum pointed at the apex; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, reddish fulvous, with about twelve rows of deep punctures, the subsutural one short, the interstices strongly longitudinally costate, the seventh, eighth, and ninth costæ abbreviated anteriorly and posteriorly and united at both ends; the middle of the disc with an obscure longitudinal dark greenish band, which becomes indistinct below the middle, the lateral margin likewise dark greenish and accompanied by a row of deep punctures; underside and the legs fulvous, the sides of the breast darker; the femora æneous at the middle, armed with a strong tooth, apex of the tibiæ strongly pubescent, claws bifid; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum very strongly convex, its anterior angle joined to the margin of the thorax and produced in front of the eyes; prosternum subquadrate.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

I have given here a detailed description of the specimen which I received from Dr. Kraatz, and which I must look upon as an aberration of Lefèvre's species, of which I possess specimens named by the author himself. My present specimen is rather larger, and has the costæ more raised and the ground-colour of a more decided fulvous; but of an elytral depression, of which Lefèvre speaks, I can see no trace, not even in the specimen named by him. The type was likewise obtained at the Cameroons.

EURYDEMUS POROSICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Fulvous, the elytra, abdomen, and the legs flavous, intermediate joints of the antennæ black; thorax foveolate-punctate; elytra very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex; femora with a small tooth.

Length 3 millim.

Head strongly and remotely punctured, strongly narrowed between the eyes, the latter very large, deeply notched; clypeus transverse, distinctly separated from the face, impunctate; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the lower five and the apical two joints fulvous, the others black; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded and somewhat widened behind the middle, the anterior portion deflexed, the surface rather sparingly impressed with deep foveolate punctures, more crowded at the sides, the middle with a few punctures only, the colour dark fulvous; scutellum smooth, fulvous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, subcylindrical, flavous, the base with a distinct transverse depression, very strongly punctate-striate, the punctures round and large, the outer two or three interstices costate; below and the legs flavous, sides of the breast darker; the femora armed with a small tooth.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

This little species, which has the typical constriction of the intraocular space, will not be difficult to recognize, on account of the colour of the antennæ and the extremely deep punctuation of the thorax, which differs in this respect from any species of the genus at present known. I received a specimen from Dr. Kraatz, another is in that gentleman's collection.

OÏDOSOMA Quedenfeldt.

I have very little doubt that this genus is identical with *Lygaria* Stål; there is nothing in the description by the author (Berlin. ent. Zeitsch. 1891, p. 172) to distinguish it from the latter genus, and the two species described are probably identical with some of those described by Weise or myself under the generic name of *Lygaria*.

CHRYSOMELA NATALENSIS Vogel.

Tsipingo (*G. Marshall*); Pine Town, Natal, Durban (my collection).

I refer specimens from the above localities to Vogel's species, but not without some doubt, since this author's descriptions are in many cases entirely inadequate for a certain recognition of the many closely allied species. The present species is one of the most convex-shaped *Chrysomelæ* I know, and almost subglobular; the thorax has rather strongly obliquely narrowed sides and its anterior margin is very deeply concave, the disc is irregularly impressed with scattered and distinct punctures, the sides being as usual more closely punctate; the elytra are deeply punctured in partly regular but mostly irregular rows, the punctures are round and of violet colour, the lateral margins are broad, slightly raised and entirely impunctate; the elytral epipleuræ are exceptionally broad, as Vogel describes them: the general colour is uniformly brownish æneous; the underside is nearly black, finely and closely punctured;